WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 1867.

AP Mr. Issant E. James, of Philadelphia, is our general travelling cent, assisted by James Dessenso, Joun Colless, J. Hamsert, Edsecut Whiley, John K. Directso, E. A. Evane, R. S. James, T. Assinan, P.

W. Wilst, John K. Immino, E. A. Pvans, R. S. March, I. A. Raves, R. T. Romens.

**A Daves, R. T. Romens.

**B Daves, R. T. Romens.

H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. L. Cherne, Gronge Monnes, and Ruchand Lazar. Receipts of either will be good.

**A Daves, R. T. Romens.

**A Daves, R. T. Romens.

**A Daves, R. T. Romens.

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THE BANKING SYSTEM, ITS DEFECTS AND ABUSES-CONTINUED.

The banking business is overdone in the United States. There is no legitimate or salutary employment for a great portion of the hundreds of millions of so-called bank capital, which is a mere fund for speculation and extravagance. Almost every little village, containing some half dozen retail shopkeepers, has its bank, a great portion of the loans of which is employed by the directors and officers in

speculations and monopolies of some kind or other. The first act of nearly every new State, before it is fairly out of the egg-shell, is to authorize the creation of one or more banks, as a convenient fund for speculation. This is the signal for the people to run mad. Property at once assumes a fictitious value, and, instead of being appropriated to the useful purposes of cultivation, is bandied about from one hand to another, increasing like a rolling snow-ball; and so long as they continue to whip the top it hums most musically. We read in the newspapers of sudden rises in the value of property, which make our mouths water, in some out-of the-way place never known to fame before; and of sales of city lots in the wilderness that exceed their prices even in Wall street. We hear of some fortunate man becoming a millionaire, but we hear noth ing of the thousands who have wasted their time and money, and been ruined, by chasing the unsubstantial bubble. The catastrophe is uniform. The top, being no longer whipped, makes a few gyrations, and rolls away in a tangent. The banks close their doors, the officers evaporate, their paper promises become worthless, being represented by no value, and the good people, having had their frolic, commence the world again where they ought have begun at first.

Whenever the affairs of an insolvent bank are laid open to the public view, we find its accommodations in a great measure monopolized by the directors, officers, and a few favored individnals. The public, the surrounding country, receives no benefit from their solvency; and when they become insolvent those who were not permitted to dance are called to pay the piper. The benefits, such as they are, are shared by the few; the injuries are felt by thousands.

The whole system is, in fact, open to the most enormous frauds and impositions. The very foundation is imaginary and delusive, as will be seen by a brief examination. The laws of most, if not all the States, prescribe that before a bank commness the whole, or a certain portion, of its capital 'shall be paid in or secured to be paid." Now, how is it paid in or secured to be paid, in a great number of cases, if not generally? By subscriptions to its stock, represented not by the payment of specie, but by the notes of hand of the subscribers deposited with the bank, with the understanding that payment will not be required until perfectly convenient. This is considered a sufficient basis for a bank of custom-house oath: the cashier swears the capital is paid in, or secured to be paid, and then, on the credit of one species of paper promises, the bank proceeds to issue paper promises of its own, and incur debts from three to five, and sometimes ten times the amount of its bona fide capital. Of the manner in which subscriptions to the stock of banks are sometimes obtained the following is a very common example: A friend of ours was once called upon by a person of high standing in society, and no small distinction in the church, with a request to subscribe to the stock of a bank newly authorized by the legislature. On his declining to do so, the gentleman, as an inducement, assured him that if he chose his subscription would be considered merely nominal, and that he would never be called upon to pay any of the instalments as they became due. It is known that such subscriptions are not unfrequently resorted to in order to fill up the bank capital, and we verily believe the person who made this proposition was not aware that he was not only himself a party in a fraud on the public, but soliciting another to become an accomplice. Transactions of this kind are not uncommon; they accord

But the more clearly to exemplify the solidity of the basis of the present system of banking, let us present an example or two as samples of all, or a considerable portion of the rest. Here is one of them: the Bowery Bank, in New York, which has lately suspended, after a succession of most comfortable dividends. We give its own statement : Capital\$336,000

with the code of bank morality, and may be justified

by scores of precedents. A capital thus "paid in, or

secured to be paid," is good enough "to swear by."

Specie...... 23,39 Forty dollars in loans and discounts-that is, issues of paper dollars-to one of specie. Here comes a batch of them all in a row like the four-and-twenty fiddlers. The Rhode Island country banks have suspended, and present the following satisfactory state-

Capital stock in the aggregate\$6,616,151 80 Bills in circulation 1,029,824 35 Specie 105,865 26

Only ten to one against them. We could quote fifty other examples of this enormous difference in the issue of paper promises and the means of redeeming them in specie, but must content ourselves with referring the reader to the general statement of the condition of the banks, rendered, if we remember aright, in pursuance of a call from the Treasury Department. There are worse cases there than those just presented.

Now, one would suppose that any man capable of putting two ideas together and drawing a conclusion would, on seeing these official returns of banks, perceive at once the utter impossibility of their redeeming their notes in specie. It is not in their vaults, and where are they to get the money? They cannot call on their debtors, to whom they have lent only paper dollars, to pay them in specie dollars. In case of a pressure their only legitimate resource would their credit. They pay two or three per cent a of the State.

month for the means of paying the banks, and we would ask by what process of reasoning, on what principle of justice or equity, the banks should be exempted from making similar sacrifices when impelled by every obligation of justice and equity? Oh! but says the bank advocate, "This would diminish their dividends and impair the value of their stocks. It would be unjust to the stockholders, whose interests it is the first duty of those who administer the affairs of the bank to protect."

We must take leave to deny this proposition altogether. The first duty of bank directors and officers is not to their stockholders, but the public. The only pretext ever resorted to either by the applicants or the bestowers of bank charters has been the public good, and there is no other justification for granting exclusive privileges to any citizen, or class of citizens, than that it conduces to this object. Banks are not chartered for the benefit of the stockholders, but the public; and if at any time their interests conflict with each other, it is the first and paramount duty of the bank officers to give preference to the latter. Is it not far better that few stockholders, who have taken the chances of loss or gain by their investments, should sustain a temporary loss of a small per centage on the value of their stock and the rate of their dividends, than that the public should be subjected to all the losses and anxieties consequent on the state of things they have entailed on the whole people? We say, therefore, the suspending banks should have used every effort and resorted to every honest expedient to meet their engagements to the public; instead of which, they were frightened, or pretended to be frightened, before they were hurt. Instead of paying out their specie to the last dollar, and then shutting their doors, they shut their doors beforehand and kept what specie they had snug in their vaults. The only alternative that here presents itself is this : if these suspending banks are really solvent, there is no excuse for their not making every effortand every sacrifice to preserve their faith with the public ; if they were not solvent-if they had either wilfully or ignorantly plunged themselves in difficulties which rendered suspension unavoidable—they neither deserve our pity nor merit our forgiveness, and should be brought to a reckoning which would forever deter others from imitating their example.

The people of the United States are of all others the most jealous of their liberties. They would spurn the idea of intrusting them to an irresponsible President, an irresponsible Congress, or an irresponsible State legislature. They demand to have voice in the choice of all those to whom their rights and their welfare are intrusted. Yet they have for half a century past permitted their legislators to delegate a power which exercises a greater influence over the general prosperity and happiness then all other functions of government combined to set of bank directors and bank officers, in the choice of whom they have no agency, and over whose actions they have no control. They have acquiesced in the delegation of a power, which their legislatures were prohibited by the constitution from exercising themselves, to a small portion of their fellow-citizens; a power to monopolize that medium through which all their wants are supplied; a power that may be exercised at discretion, without limit or control-for experience has proved it beyond the reach of the law; a power to make men rich or poor at pleasure; to convert paupers into millionaires and millionaires into paupers by a resolution of a board of directors; a power that can make money plenty or scarce at pleasure, and gather a harvest from both one and the other; a power that affords the means for the most boundless prodigality at one moment, the next takes the very bread from our mouths: a power whose tyrannical and capricious exercise subjects mankind to exigencies which sorely try their integrity, and, by sudden changes from prosperity to adversity, exposes them to temptations beyond the common standard of human vir-

We don't believe, though the people of the United States everywhere—except in wise and brave little Arkansas-have bowed their necks to this portentous monster, that if the question were directly presented to them they would vote for a continuance or democracy, the cultivators of the soil, the mechanics and laborers of the country, are opposed to a paper circulation in their hearts. They have had sufficient experience of its consequences, and have been so often the victims of redundancies, expansions, contractions, reactions, and revulsions, as to sicken them with the entire system. But they have been often seduced by false statements and false reason ings into at least acquiescence. They have been often misrepresented by their representatives, and above all, they have suffered their principles to yield to the imposing fallacy that what increases the nominal price of agricultural products and the wages of labor must necessarily be greatly to their advantage. It seems impossible to convince them of what is as plain as the nose on their faces that a dollar may be worth in the way of barter at one time as much as two are at another, and that its value invariably depreciates in proportion to its mulbitter than any they have yet encountered) will conbad ones, and one industrious man of more value to his country than a whole host of manufacturers of what John Randolph used to call "shin-plasters." But it is to be hoped they will live and learn, like other people; that they will get over the speculating mania, the mania for big ships, big houses, big stores, and the mania of all manias—the mania for

big issues of paper promises. Having begun, we shall continue our strictures with the same frankness we have commenced them. It is high time the truth should be told without dis-

REDUCTION OF DUTIES IN SPAIN.

A royal order has recently been published in Spain reducing the duties on sago-starch, potatoes, sago in grain, and India-rubber cloths. By this decree the duty on India-rubber cloths is, under foreign flag 48 per cent.; under national flag 40 per cent, ad valorem.

THE HERMITAGE.

Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, reports the purchase for the State of the Hermitage, and its tender to the be to purchase specie at a premium. But this is an federal government. In case the tender is not acexpedient which we believe seldom occurs to them. cepted, the governor recommends that the property The merchants make much greater sacrifices to save be retained as a residence for the future governors our calculation, a majority of ten thousand nine hun-commercial freedom. On the other hand, how-

ALL HAIL OHIO! "In Ohio there was a respectable contest, but the public attention was too much absorbed by pseuniary anxiety, and the republicans polled far less than their usual vote, and are clearly beaten."

Thus spoke the New York Tribune on Thursday It is a graceful apology for a defeat-a most disc trous and ignominious defeat-in what has been heretofore regarded by the Tribune and the republican leaders as the stronghold of the republican party. Ohio, the Empire State of the West, whose gallant democracy have struggled for three years past against immense odds, has thrown off the black-republican vampires who had fastened themselves upon her, bankrupting her treasury, dishonoring her hitherto untarnished credit; and in a fairly and hotlycontested battle enrolled herself alongside her sister States of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, California, and Iowa, in the front rank of the democratic column. But, says the Tribune : "The public attention was too much absorbed by pecuniary anxiety!" What wonder that the people who had been plundered by the million by dishonest black-republican officialsmen who, under professions of "economy and re-

form," and by the aid of "bleeding Kansas," had

stolen into power; what wonder that, ema under such republican rule, the masses should be absorbed by pecuniary anxiety" and rise in the majesty of their might and indignantly hurl from power such corruptionists! But, no. The Tribune and its friends-Chase, Giddings, Wade, & Co .- expected they could bleed Kansas yet a little longer; that by the aid of "Dred Scott" and fanatical appeals they could divert the attention of the people from their own affairs and perpetuate their power. But the democracy met them at every turn. Standing fairly and equally on the national democratic plat form, yielding never an inch, nor compromising a tittle of democratic principle, they charged home on the opposition their treasonable designs against the Union their negro suffrage and negro-equality proclivities their incompetency and corruption in the management of public affairs, wherever committed to their charge, at home or abroad. They wisely concluded that, under Mr. Buchanan's administration, Kansa could take care of herself, and they would give some attention to a "bleeding" treasury at home; and to day Ohio stands redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled from the dominion of the black-republica spoilers. It is immaterial what the precise figures shall be when the official votes are counted-whethe the democratic ticket be elected by one or five thou sand votes, or whether Chase and his ticket shall have a meagre majority of one or two thousand : i either case it is a substantial defeat of the black-republican party. Its prestige of victory is gone, and it may be considered doubtful whether the party under its present name, leadership, and organiza tion, can ever make another "respectable contes Chase himself, the arch agitator, is politically dead Wade is repudiated; and a democratic legislature will have the power, should he be again disposed to look home for "instructions" to direct him to be loval to the constitution, loval to the Union, and abandon his disorganizing disunion schemes and agitations, if he would faithfully represent the senti-

ments of the patriotic, Union-loving people of Ohio. There is another feature in this contest which is peculiarly gratifying. The democracy of Ohio have led the van in proposing to adopt the independent-treasury system of the general government in the administration of their State finances. They stand pledged to establish that system in Ohio, cutting the State entirely loose from all connexion with banks as keepers of the public money. This is a step in the right direction and at the right time. Now, when the paper-currency system is about breaking down from its own inherent rottenness, and the question of a return to the constitutional currency as the only effectual remedy for the evil must necessarily engage the public attention-when the question of a National Bank, long since supposed to be an "obsolete idea," is being gravely brought forward in certain quarters-it is fit that the great State of Ohio should lead off in favor of a radical reform, inscribing on her banner the good old Jacksonian doctrines of "No union of Bank and State-a constitutional currency and an independent treasury."

All honor to the gallant democracy of Ohio!

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION

The Mississippian of the 9th instant has the following notice of the recent election in that State for governor, members of the legislature, and members

racy of Mississippi have again put to rout the cohorts of Samuel, and vindicated at the ballot-box their time-honored principles—electing their entire State ticket by increased majorities—carrying their entire congressional ticket and an overwhelming majority in the legislature."

The same paper has the following notice of the triumphant election of Col. Singleton to Congress : "We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers that the old fourth is gloriously redeemed by the election of that tried and true patriot, O. R. Singleton, to Conor that tried and true patriot, O.R. Singleton, to Con-gress. His majority in the district, exclusive of Lauder-dale, will be not less than five hundred! and in the whole district probably 1,000. This is glory enough for one day. Mississippi again sends to the national councils a delegation undivided in sentiment."

The returns which have been received at this of fice (says the Memphis Appeal) pretty clearly inditiplication. Nothing but bitter experience (more cate the election of the entire democratic delegation from this State. The know-nothings made their vince them that one good dollar is worth a hundred strongest resistance in the fourth district, represent ed in the last Congress by Mr. Lake, know-nothing. We appex the names of the successful candidates all of whom are not only true democrats, but men of ability and efficiency. They will do honor to the gal-

lant people who have honored them : First district-L. Q. C. Lamar. Second district—Reuben Davis.
Third district—William Barksdale Fourth district-O. R. Singleton

HOW PROPHETIC!

The following is an extract from a speech made by President Buchanan, when in Congress, on the independent treasury bill :

"The evils of a redundant paper circulation are manifest to every eye. It alternately raises and sinks the value of every man's property. It makes a beggar of the man to-morrow who indulged in dreams of wealth to-day. It converts the business of society into a mere lottery, whilst those who distribute the prizes are wholly irday. It converts the business of society into a mere lot-tery, whilst those who distribute the prizes are wholly ir-responsible to the people. When the collapse comes—as come it must—it casts laborers out of employment, crushes manufactures and merchants, and ruins thousands of honest and industrious citizens."

the State with the exception of Coffee, which give the decided sentiment of one of the chief wine the democratic candidate for governor, according to producing and agricultural districts in favor of dred and seventy votes."

PROGRESS OF COMMERCIAL FREEDOM THROUGH- for the establishment of duties sufficiently

OUT THE WORLD. Since the repeal of the corn-laws of Great Britain, and the introduction of the general system of qualified free trade, including the opening of the coasting find that while every government of Europe ential duties on sugar, the spirit of commercial freedom has marched steadily forward, totally demolishing the whole superstructure of prohibitory and restrictive regulations in some countries, as in Belgium, and to a great extent in Holland, and in others entering so deeply into the popular mind, and sharing so largely in the discussions of the day on questions of political economy, that the profectionists and prohibitionists are already surrendering the most cherished of their antiquated notions, and governments hitherto most inveterately wedded to the anti-progressive principles of monopolies and restrictions are gradually yielding ground before the steady, onward advance of liberal principles. The new commercial policy of Great Britain was inaugurated or the 1st of January, 1850, and immediately thereafter the navigation laws of Belgium and Holland were remodelled, because, as proclaimed by the latter country in the act of amendment, "the abolition of the British navigation acts rendered necessary the immediate adoption of that step." The movement in England was not altogether without its effect in France; but the difference between France and England, as respects the progress of commercial free dom, consists in this, that since Sir Robert Peel succeeded in making British statesmen understand that ommerce best flourishes where it is entirely free the commercial legislation of Great Britain has been direct, simple, and practical—the legislative web work of complicated and innumerable colonial enactments has been swept from the statute-book, and in a few plain sentences, stripped of all ambiguous or technical verbiage, is contained the brief but comprehensive code which regulates the commercial interourse between Great Britain and the nations of the In France, on the other hand, the question f commercial freedom has formed a prolific theme

for ingenious and learned discussion at the reunion. of the different philosophical societies, in the public journals, in the legislative assemblies, and, generally throughout the eighty-six departments into which the empire is politically divided; but, as yet, nothing practical has been done, and but little amelioration can with any just reason be hoped for. And yet there is no country in the world in which comnercial statistics, both domestic and foreign, receive nore attention, or claim a larger share of govern ment patronage. It had been supposed that at the recent sessions of the councils general of the departments an active demonstration would have been made against the longer continuance of a prohibitory and restrictive policy; but the sessions have been brought to a close without any conclusive expres sion of opinion either for or against the system of prohibition. It is true, several of the departments passed resolutions energetically protesting in favor of a liberal commercial policy; but in others a contrary sentiment was, with equal carnestness, expressed and adopted. The great leader of the liberal movement, Mr. Michel Chevalier, under whose guidance the Council General of Herault adopted a most earnest protest, was nobly seconded by the department of the Gironde, of which Bordeaux is the chief commercial metropolis. The resolutions passed by the Council General of the Gironde breathe the true reformatory spirit, while those of the Department of the Herault are elucidated with that remarkable power of argument and eloquence of language for which M. Michel Chevalier s so pre-eminently distinguished. They assert that the existing customs tariff, by the restrictions they impose on foreign commerce, are detrimental to the interests of agriculture, as well as to most of the branches of manufactures by which they are not even required, since those manufactures are in a condition of so much prosperity and vigor that, in addition to the supply of the home market, they export upwards of \$200,000,000 worth of productions an nually which have to compete in the markets of the world with similar manufactures of countries into which, in most cases, the raw materials are admitted free of duty. They declare that customs restrictions are carried in France to a point which was never reached in any other civilized nation-nine-tenths, at least of manufactured productions being protected by absolute prohibition, and the remainder by duties so high as almost to amount to prohibition : and that this is contrary to the tendencies of the age which are the promotion of commercial relations and the rapprochement of nations. They assert that the rigors of the French tariffs against foreign productions have caused foreign governments to adopt retaliatory measures against French productions, especially or wine, the most important, amounting annually to \$120,000,000, and in which the Department of Herault is peculiarly interested. They state, further, that the existing system constitutes a monopoly for the benefit of the manufacturers and to the injury of the consumers; that it produces the strange effect of sacrificing the branches of manufactures which employ the greatest number of hands to those which employ the least-those of printed cottons and muslins, for example, to that of cotten spinning. They state that, notwithstanding the reductions of duties on iron, steel, and other ar ticles made in 1853, the existing duties are triple what they were in the time of the first Napoleon and ought, for the sake of agriculture, to be reduced Lastly, the Council General resolved to thank the government for the reductions it has made in the tariffs during the past few years, and they pray it to "render promptly definitive all the reductions of du ties provisionally made by imperial decrees, and to proceed to a general reduction and revision of the tariffs; to suppress all export duties on French goods, and to simplify the formalities of exportation; to immediately abolish all commercial prohibitions: to reduce all the duties in the tariffs to figure which shall permit foreign goods to enter into competition with French manufactures in France to reduce gradually all duties on raw materials until they disappear altogether; and finally, in all diplomatic treaties and negotiations, to make special efforts to remove all interdictions on the wines of

The Augusta (Georgia) Constitutionalist of Thurs- pal arguments in favor of a general modification of day says: "We have returns from every county in the French tariffs, and are important as expressing ever, the Council General of the Marne has voted

tective on combed wool, and that of the Nord has exhibited the most obstinate adherence to the system of prohibition generally. Thus we trade to foreign flags and the abolition of the differ- from the colossal empire of the Czar down to the miniature republic of San Marino is advancing more or less in the cause of commercial freedom, France seems to stand alone in her obstinate adherence to old theories and her blind devotion to the anti-progressive system of prohibition and protection. In the words of one of her ablest political economists "France alone stands aloof from this onward movement, and is content with a system of prohibitions carried to an extreme which is without an example in any age or in any country." An analysis of her tariff shows that there are not less than nineteen as ticles of manufactured goods classed among those prohibited entrance at the custom-houses of the Empire; and yet these very articles, thus excluded, are essential to the wants and comforts of the great asses of the people, and, if admitted, would materially augment the general returns of French com-

> lar articles of domestic industry. If we turn our eyes beyond France, we shall find the spirit of commercial freedom steadily and vigorously advancing. With the exception of one single article-cast iron-and that only to a modified extent-Russia has expunged from her new tariff the term prohibition. The word is no longer known in a system which was but a few years ago almost as oppressive as that of France. But yesterday, as it were, Austria has followed the example of Russia, and prohibition is no longer found in her tariff. Then come the Pontifical States-Holland, Sardinia, Portugal. But a few months since Belgium, a coun try in which the manufacturers themselves, especial ly those of Verviers and Leige, are strongly represented in the chambers of commerce, is urged by those very chambers to remodel and modify the customs tariff: and the initiative has already been ta

merce without in any manner competing with simi-

Nor is the progress of commercial freedom confine to the governments of Europe; it has wakened up from the commercial torpor which Spanish legislation bequeathed to most of the South American republics-New Granada, San Salvador, Venezuela. Uruguay, Buenos Ayres, and Peru. The latter republic has declared sugar, rice, butter, cheese, lard, and tallow free ; and wheat, if consigned to the ports of Arica, Iquique, or Payta: while on flour she has made a reduction of 50 per cent.

England has given the impulse to these important changes. She has but one step further to advance. Our tobacco is no longer a luxury ; it has become a necessity to her people-to her brave soldiery who vindicate her honor and her interests in India, as well as to her producing and industrial classes, who make her rich and powerful and prosperous at home. Let her abolish or modify her 1,000-per-cent. duty on our staple, and the Regie and other tobacco monopo lies in Europe will soon disappear before the onward march of commercial freedom.

THE NEW CONGRESSMEN FROM GEORGIA. In a late number of the Georgia Telegraph we fine the following apprited sketches of the new congress

men from that State : The fourth district, lately represented so ably and faithfully by Judge Warren, now sends Lucius J. Gartrell.

esq.
Mr. Gartrell has served with great distinction as a member of the lower house from Wilkes county. He was a southern-rights whig in the context of '50, and since that

southern-rights whigh the contest of 30, and since that time has been an ardent and devoted democrat. In the recent contest in the fourth Mr. Gartrell made a most brilliant canvass. He frequently met Mr. Hill, the opposition candidate for governor, on the stump, and al-

phantly, rell is about thirty-six years of age, of con ways triumphantly Mr. Gartrell is manding personal appearance, fine voice, and agreeable manners. We congratulate the democracy of the fourth in having obtained a representative so well qualified in all respects to maintain their rights and forward their in-

The old fifth, the glorious fifth, the very back-bone of Georgia democracy, has returned to the next Congress Augustus R. Wright, of Floyd. Judge Wright has acquired the reputation of being one of the most eloquent men in the State. We have heard some of his speeches in the recent canvass spoken of in terms of the highest

eulogy and praise.

Judge Wright is about forty-five years of age, graceful Judge Wright is about forey-five years or age, grade in his address, easy and unconstrained in manner, and the old fifth has reason to be proud of her new representative.

The sixth, so long represented by and known as Cobb's district, returns James Jackson by a large majority over his independent opponent, James Simmons, esq. Unfor tunately, the party was divided in this district, but Judge Jackson has triumphed, as we predicted be would two weeks since, and the sixth is now represented by a man who, in our humble opinion, is destined in the future to who, in our humble opinion, is destined in the future to fill no small space in the public eye. Judge Jackson is the grandson of the distinguished and chivalric governor, James Jackson, who fought so nobly for the colonies in the revolution, who served his State so ably in the senate, and who, while governor, drew the lightnings from heaven to burn up and destroy the records of the "Yazoo fraud." His grandson has all the patriotism, less impulse, more discretion, all the chivalry, and greater abil-ity than the sire. Judge Jackson, in our opinion, has more of the elements of character that serve to make a statesman, not a more politicism, than any young man in our State. He is about forty years of age, quiet, unassuming in his manners, and, if he were unmarried, we would say, not remarkable for personal duty. He is a worthy successor of his cousin, the Hon. Howell Cobb, the present Secretary of the Treasury.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

The democrats of the fourth district of Maryland have nominated Henry P. Brooks, esq., for Congress, in opposition to Hon. Henry W. Davis. The Baltimore Republican savs :

more Republican says:

"Mr. Brooks is comparatively a young man, but well known to many of the voters of the district, among whom his life has been spent. He is the son of one of our oldest and most enterprising merchants, Chauncey Brooks, esq., now president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. He is a lawyer of promise, and one whose interests and those of his family are identical with the general weal. To the people of Baltimore Mr. Brooks's nomination should be particularly agreeable. He would be in truth a representative of the city. Having grown up with it, and having been from childhood familiar with its business men and business interests, he would know how to take care of them in the halls of Congress.

"The abolition votes of Mr. Davis have alienated from our city the confidence of the South, our natural friends, and his re-election would still further degrade the character of our city. The presence of H. W. Davis in Congress would be detrimental to our interests, and no friend of the city—no one interested in its welfare—should hesitate to give their votes for Henry P. Brooks. The citizens of the fourth district who do not want to see the city stigmatized and discrete the ally of applittonics should.

zens of the fourth district who do not want to see the city stigmatized and shunned as the ally of abolitionists should turn out in their strength and give a hearty support to Mr. Brooks, who will properly represent the city, and remove the edium which rests upon it by the abolition course of the late incumbent. These views are thrown out upon the supposition that the citizens generally will rise up as one man and cast off the scurvy sway of ruffian-

These resolutions contain a summary of the princi-HEAVY FAILURE .- There were several failures through out Pennsylvania on Tuesday last, among the most pro-inent of which was (says the Pennsylvanian) that of 1 David Wilmot to be elected governor of the State. 16 deficiency is supposed to be about 40,000, while the sets are very small. Several minor establishments of nected with the firm are reported to have suffered

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Duties of Customs of New Zealand .- The State Department has recently received information that altera-tions have been made in the duties of customs of New Zealand. By an act of the General Assembly the duties charged upon the subjoined goods were removed from and after the 5th day of August, 1856 : All articles for the supply of her Majesty's land and

and articles for the supply of the stagesty's land and sea forces; animals, living; bricks, slates, and stones for building purposes, and mill-stones; boats; books printed, not being account books; bottles full of an article subject to duty; builtion and coin; casks, empty; coal; corn, grain, meal, flour, bread, and biscuit; gunpowder, fit only fo blasting purposes; pig iron; machinery; manure; oil, blubber, and bone, the produce of fish or marine animals; plants, bulbs, trees, and seeds; passengers' per-sonal baggage; ploughs and harrows; specimens illustrative of natural history; tobacco for sheep wash, subject to its being rendered unfit for human consumption, and to such regulations as the governor shall from time to to such regulations as the governor shall from time to time prescribe in that behalf.

The duties charged upon the subjoined articles previous

to the passage of this art have been reduced as follows:

Ale, beer, cider, and percy, in wood, the gallon, 6d.;
ale, beer, cider, and perry, in bottle, the gallon, 1s.; cigars and snuff, the pound, 3s.; coffee, chicory, and chocolate, the pound, 2d.; iron, rod, bar, bolt, hoop, and sheet, not the pound, 2d.; fron, rod, bar, bolt, hoop, and sheet, not otherwise manufactured, the cwt., 1s.; salt, the cwt., 1s.; spirits, and strong waters of every kind, sweetened or otherwise, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Syke's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof the galon, 8s.; sugar, raw and refined, of all kinds, and treach and molasses, the pound, id.; tea, the pound, id.; to-bacco, the pound, is. 3d.; wine, in wood and bottle, containing less than 25 per cent of alcohol of a specific gravity of 825 at temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, the gallon, 3s.; wood of all kinds, not manufactured into furniture, the cubic foot, 2d.; boots and shoes, hats, apparel of all kinds, and all materials for making appa ewelry, cutlery, clocks, watches, and patent ware, and all silk, woollen, cotton, and linen manufactures, (except corn and gunny bags, and woolpacks,) sperm, stearine, and wax candles, (measuring outside the packages,) the cubic foot. 3s.; all other goods, waves, and merchandise, (measuring outside the packages,) the cubic foot, 1s.; or at the option of the principal officer of customs at the

A drawback of the whole of such duties is allowed for wines intended for the consumption of the officers of her Majesty's troops serving in that colony, and of the officers of her Majesty's navy serving on board any of her Majesty's ships in the seas adjoining thereto.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The United States Coast Survey.—Subjoined is a letter re-cently received by the Secretary of the Treasury, giving an account of the discovery of a small shoal :

Bangon, Maine, September 12, 1857.

Bangon, Maine, September 12, 1857.

Sir: I have the honor to report, that on the 28th of August a small shoal lying southward and westward of Little George's bank, off Cape Cod peninula, was discovered by Lieut. Commanding C. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. N., assistant in the coast survey.

A storm prevailing at the time, the hydrographic party engaged in the steamer Bibb was unable to anchor, but passed repeatedly over the shoal, finding only six fathoms on its crest, which is very small, and a depth twenty fathoms surrounding it. Its approximate position, determined under the circumstances just referred is latitude 41° 10° N., longitude 68° 15° W.

In bearing up for Gloucester harbor during the storm the mainmast of the Bibb was lost, but will be replaced without delay, and the carliest opportunity taken to reexamine and verify the position of the shoal.

I would respectfully request authority to publish this communication in the usual form as a notice to navigators.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. D. BACHE,

Northwestern Boundary Commission.—The Interior Department has received a letter from the Northwestern Boundary Commission, in which it is stated that the party were comfortably located on the shore of Semi-Aimoo Bay, east of Point Roberts, near the 49th parallel, and hope soon to be ready for a start into the interior The English commission had not yet prepared for a start, the surveying party not having arrived, so that the United States party are just that much ahead of them. The English commissioner was there in a screw-propeller carrying twenty-one sixty-eight pounders. One of the party from the United States had gone on an exploration o Fort Langley, on Frazer river, in the British posses sions. Commissioner Campbell and Mr. Warren, secretary of the United States commission, had gone in the

building buts for winter quarters. The Native Grapes of Arkansas .- It will be recollected that Major Williams was sent out to Arkansas about the 1st of August to investigate the native grapes of Arkansas, and report to the department from time to time Since then we published a letter from him, written immeceived a few days since. Major Williams writes that such was the severity of the frosts in April last that the limbs of the trees of the forest—even the oaks, in which the sap was in circulation—were killed. Many trees of tender kinds were killed to the ground. As a consequence, there were no wild fruits, except those which bloomed late in the season. The cultivated fruits failed entirely. Still, this gentleman has no doubt of the success of the grapes of this part of the country, with the singular proviso, it they are cultivated in any place where the summers are

Active to Puget Sound for lumber for the purpose of

ong enough to permit the ripening of the fruit.

In Texas, the drought in the early part of the season had entirely cut off their corn crop. The prairie lands suffered most. In Hampstead county, Arkansas, the oat

The General Land Office, - Business of General Land Office during four weeks ending October 3, 1857: Letters received and entered on registers. 3,688

written and recorded. 2,93

Patents engrossed 5,217

recorded 7,495

companying 7,654

and wheat crops were very good.

transmitted. 4,945 Entries posted in tract-books. 13,811 Acres of scrip issuec. 11,507

Transportation of Coal.—A contract was closed to-day with Wm. F. Weld & Co., of Boston, for the transportation in the ship Orpheus of a portion of the four thousand tons of coal which the government wishes to send from Philadelphia to Shanghai, China. There is still great difficulty in getting a contract for the remainder in conequence of the rise in freights.

Promotion.—Chief Engineer Samuel Archibold has been appointed engineer-in-chief, in place of Chief Engineer

OPERATIVES WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.—
We are told that at this moment there are thirty thousand operatives and workingmen of various kinds without employment in the city and vicinity of Philadelphia Many of them have families, and thus the distress may be said to extend already, directly and indirectly, to a hundred thousand souls. In Manayunk and Frankford alone no less than fifteen thousand persons, men, women, and children, who have heretofore had regular employment for years are now wandering about in idleness and ment for years, are now wandering about in idleness and anxiety, the factories and workshops in which they have heretofore been engaged being closed. This is the condition of affairs now, and matters are likely to become much worse as winter approaches, unless some means of succor and assistance be afforded.

[Phil. Pennsylvanian, Oct. 15.

CATTLE PROM MEXICO. - Yesterday a drove of cattle, al the way from Texas, reached our city. They were driven by some merchants of that State. The drivers rode mus-tangs, which are now offered for sale. The trade of Chi-cago certainly reaches to the ends of the Union, if not of the earth.—Chicago Journal.